

10008245-110701

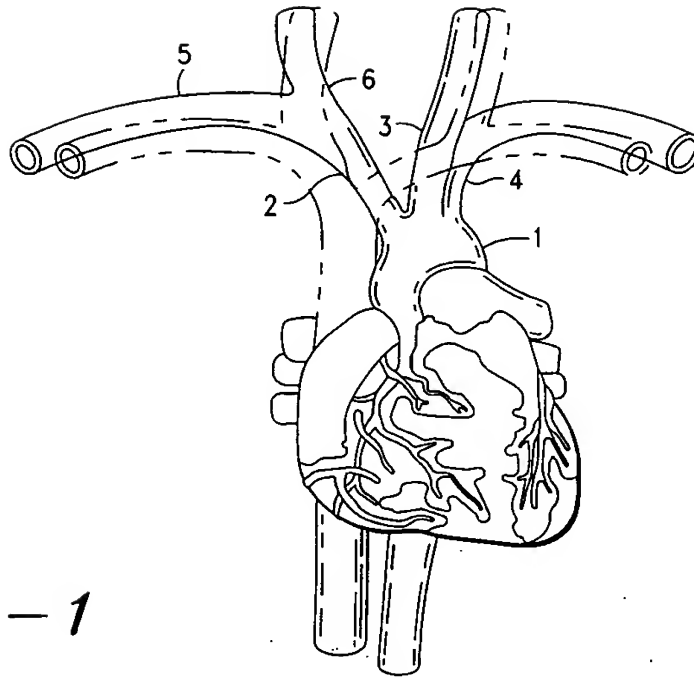


FIG. - 1

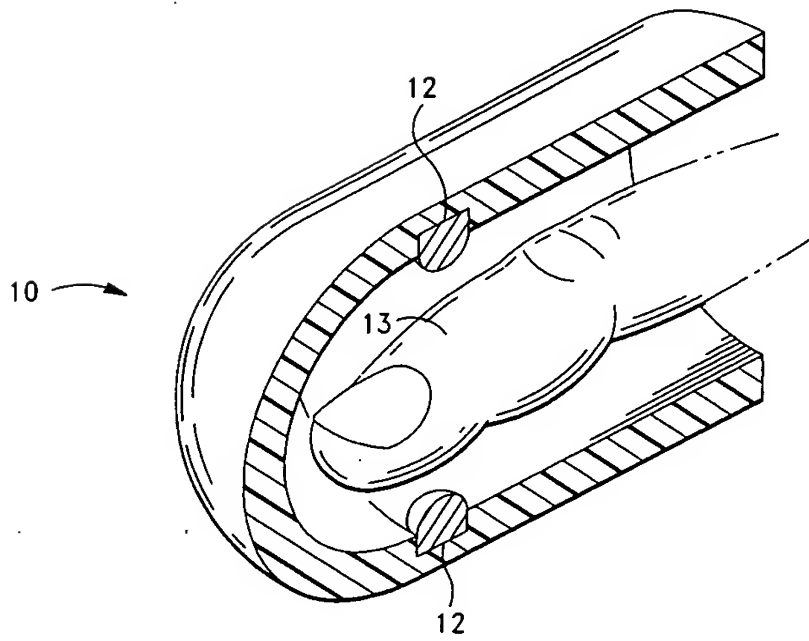
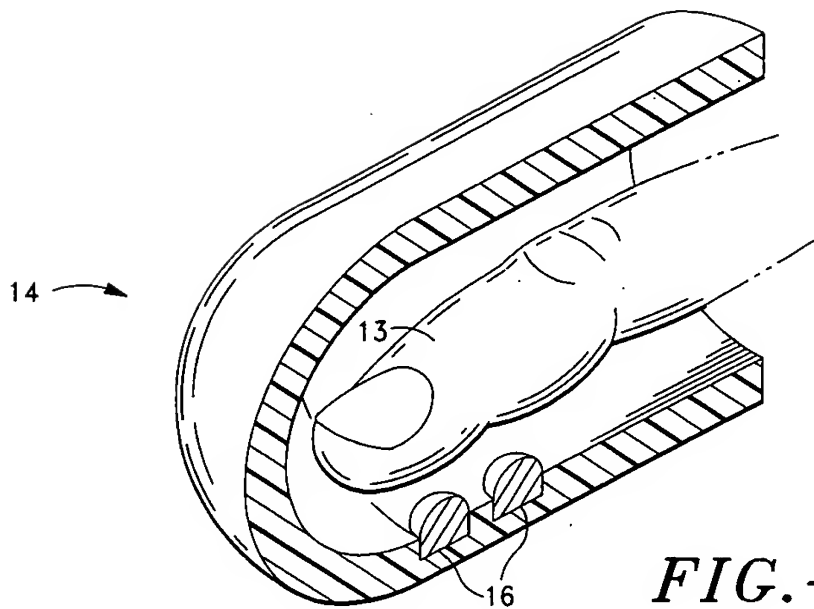
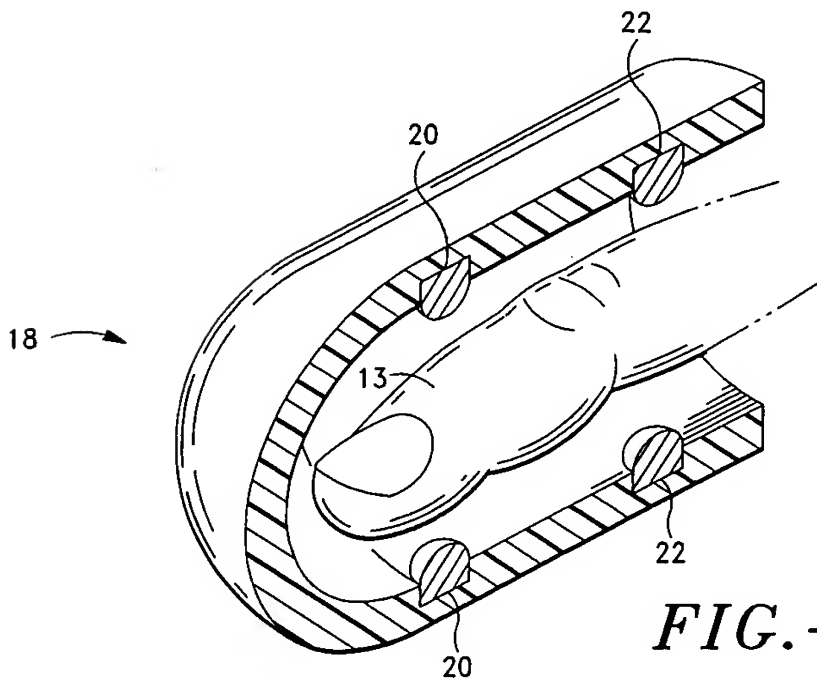


FIG. - 2

10000245-10701  
FOOT" 5420000T

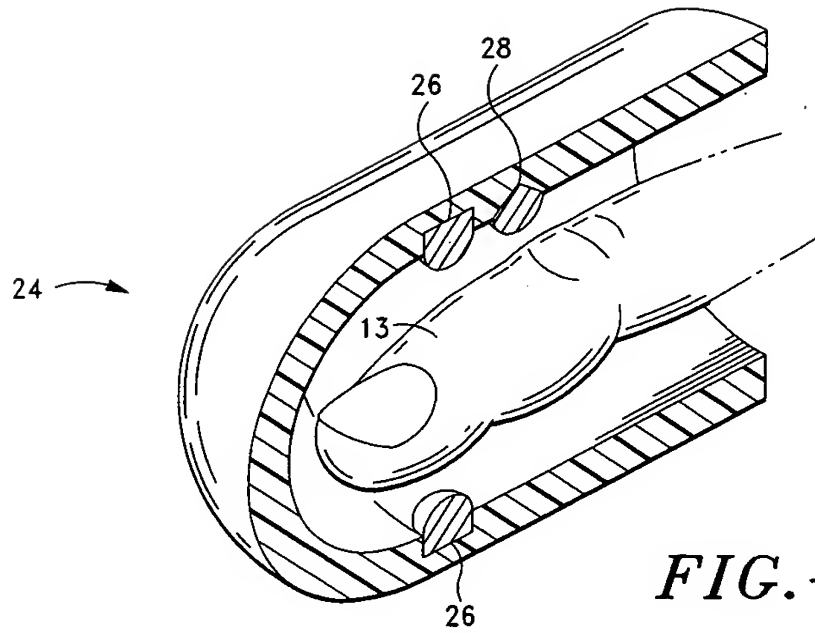


*FIG. -3*

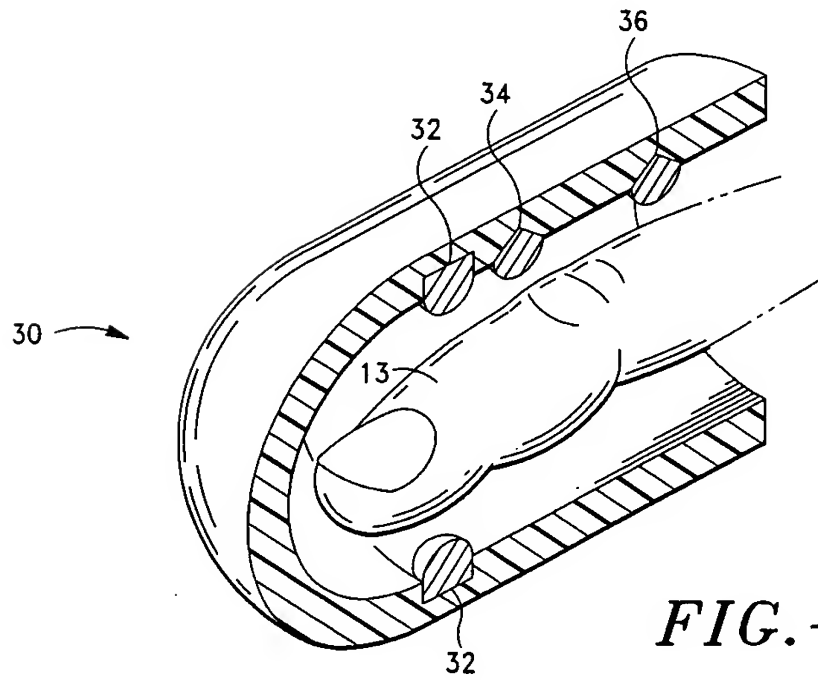


*FIG. -4*

4008215 40704  
FIG. 5

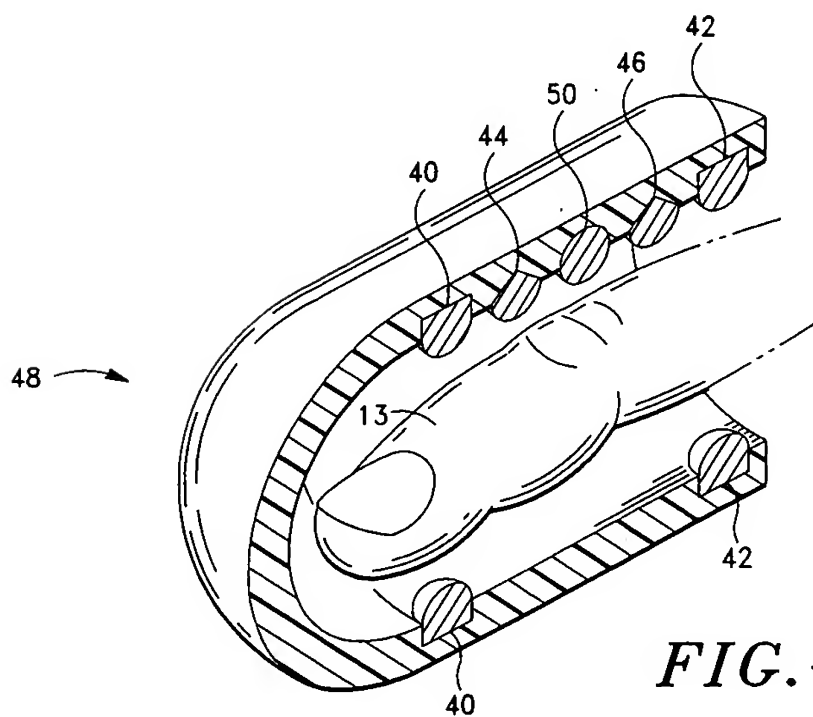
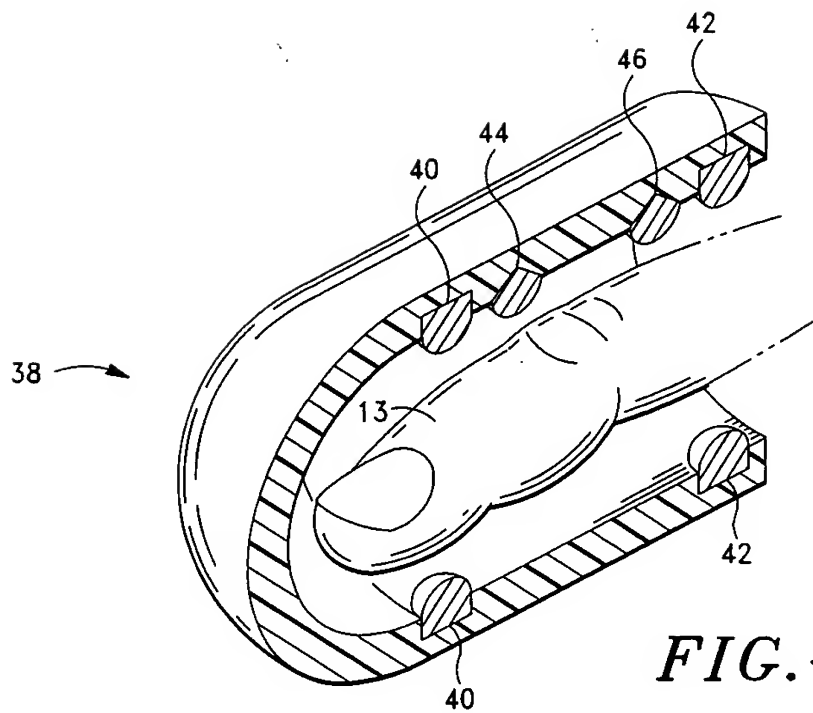


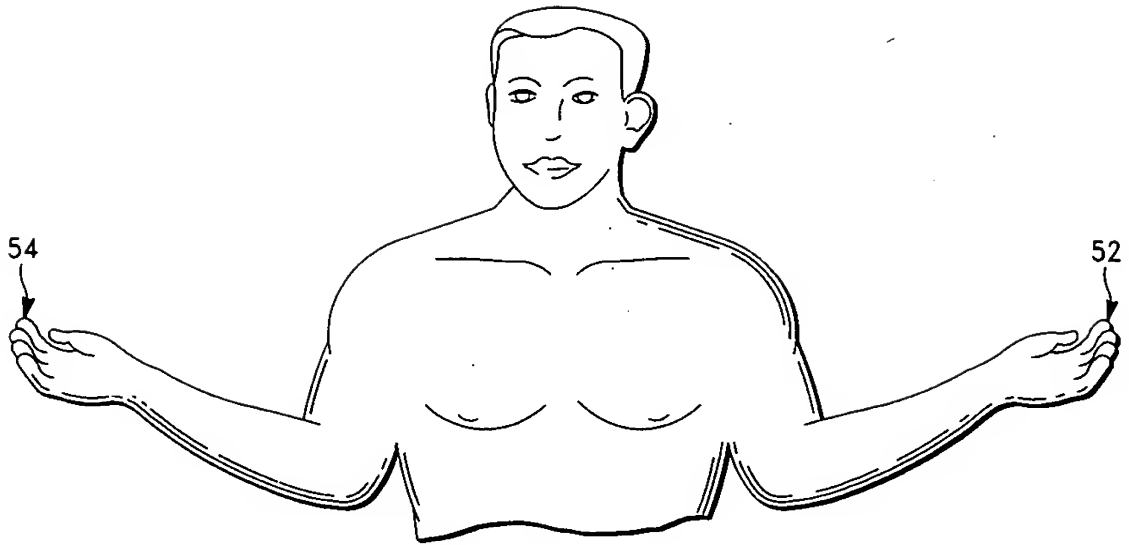
*FIG. - 5*



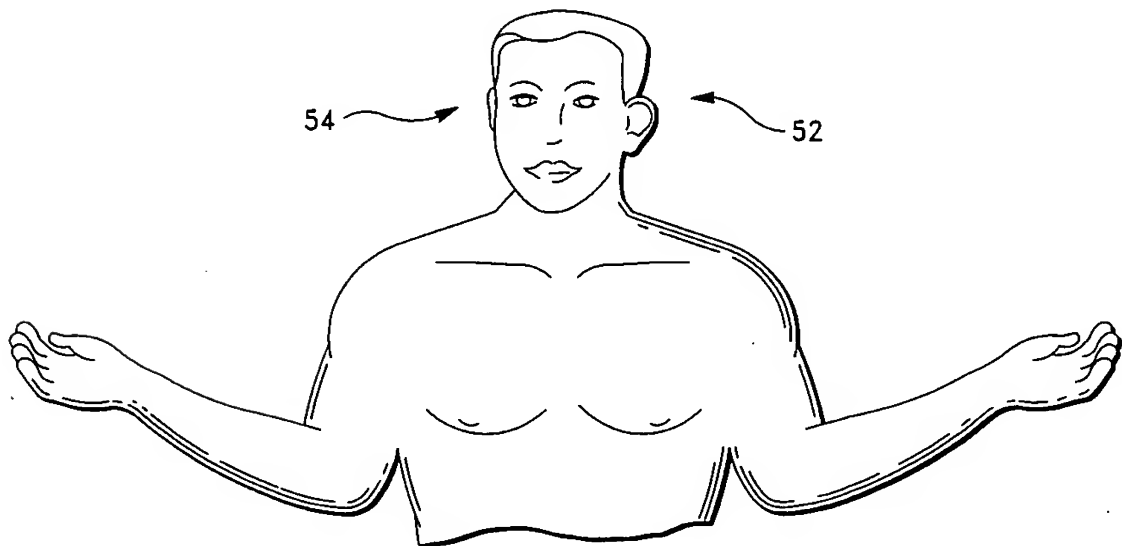
*FIG. - 6*

4009346 110794  
F0201F 54128000F





*FIG.-9*



*FIG.-10*

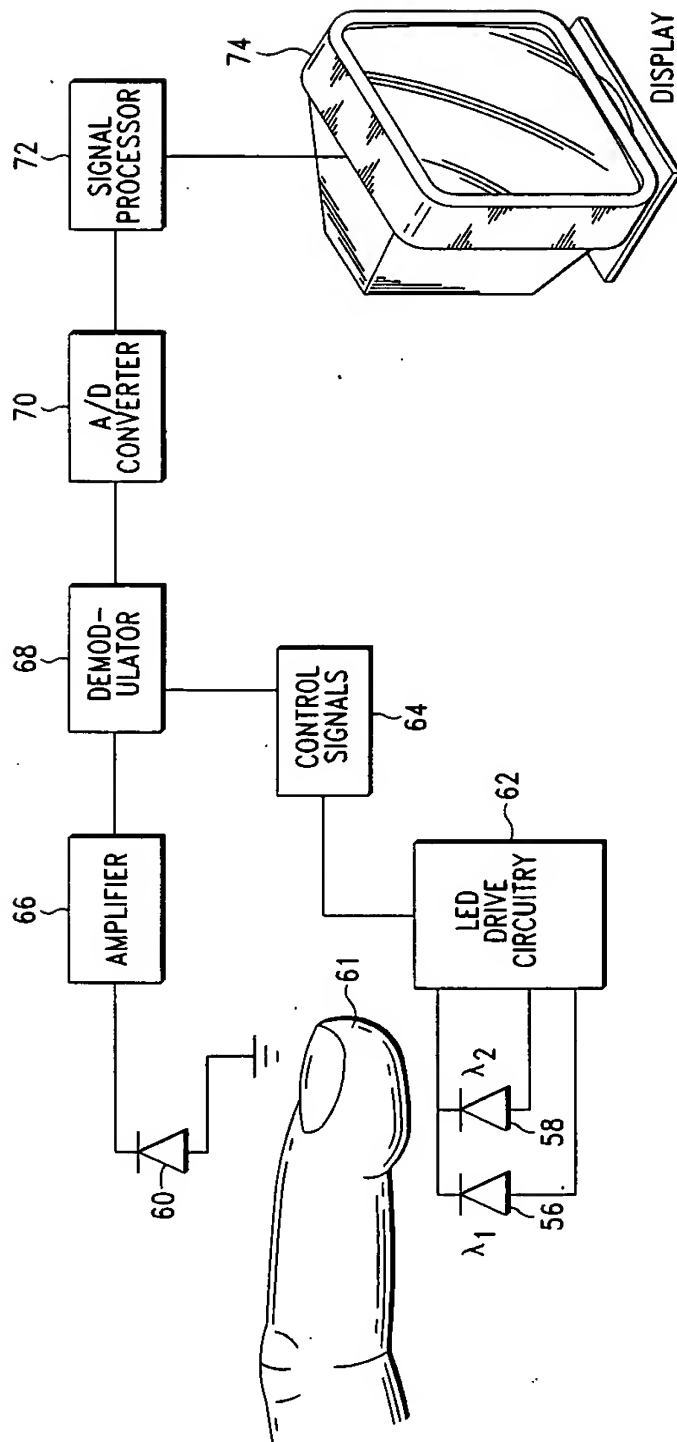


FIG.-11

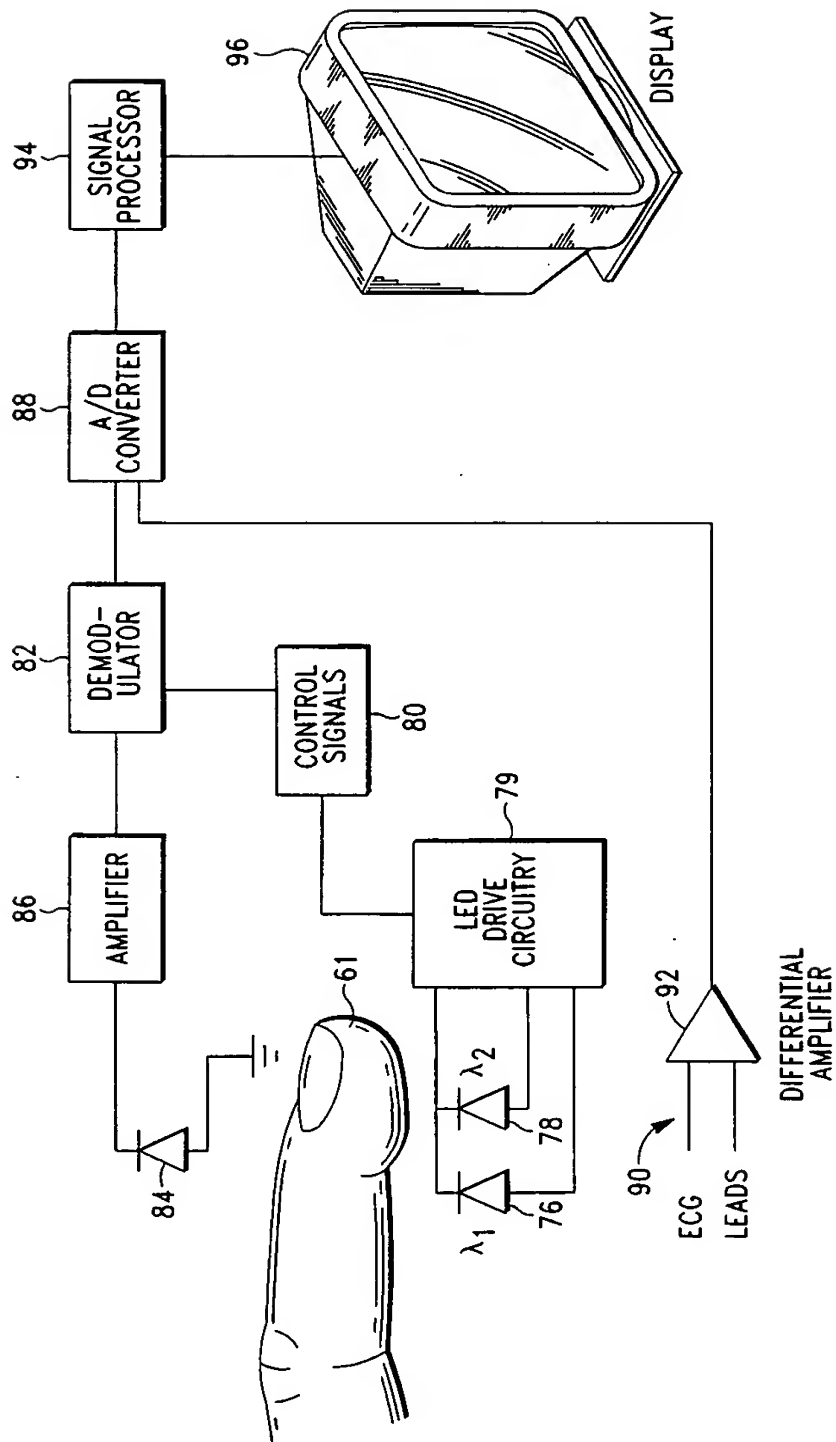


FIG.-12

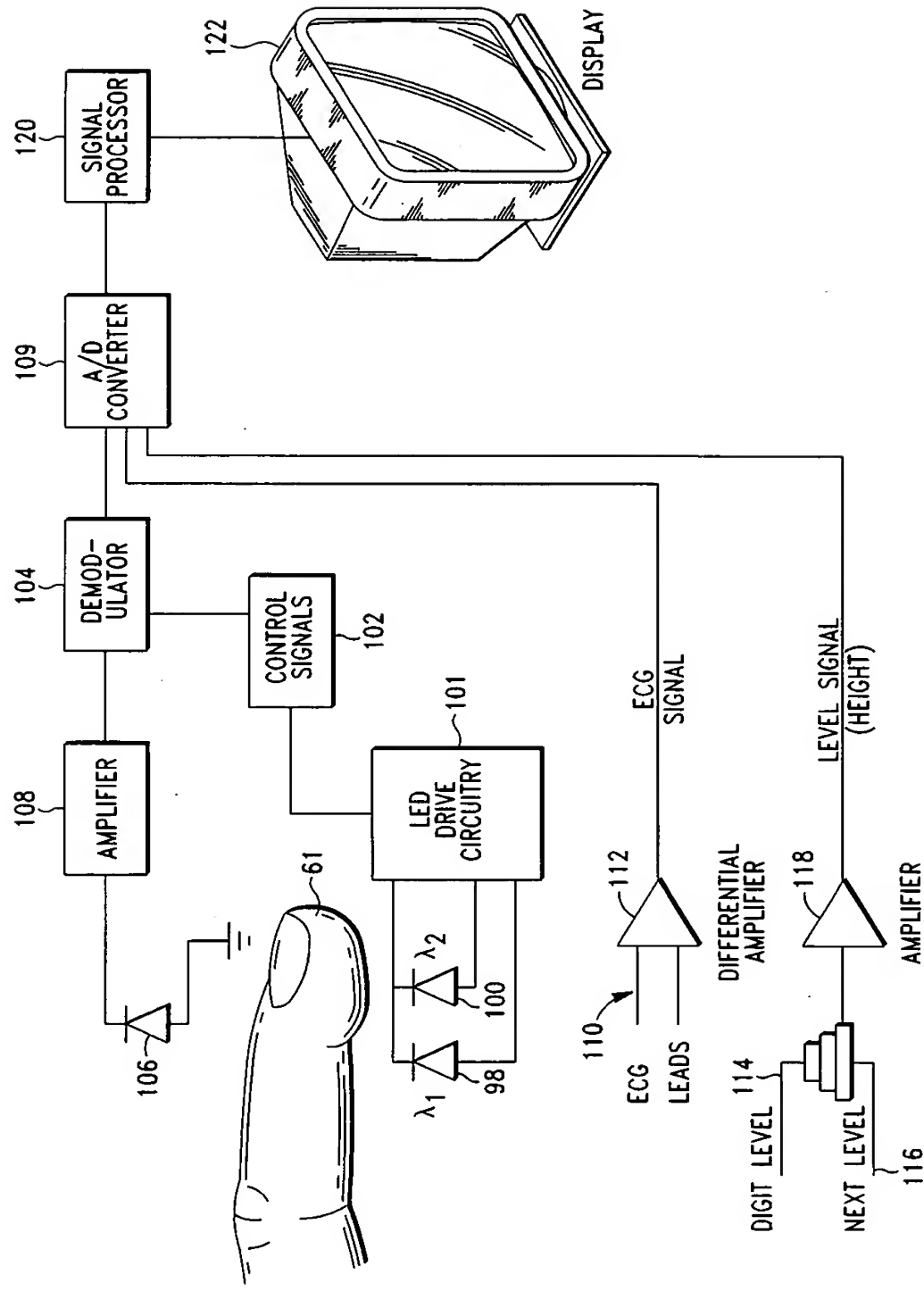


FIG.-13



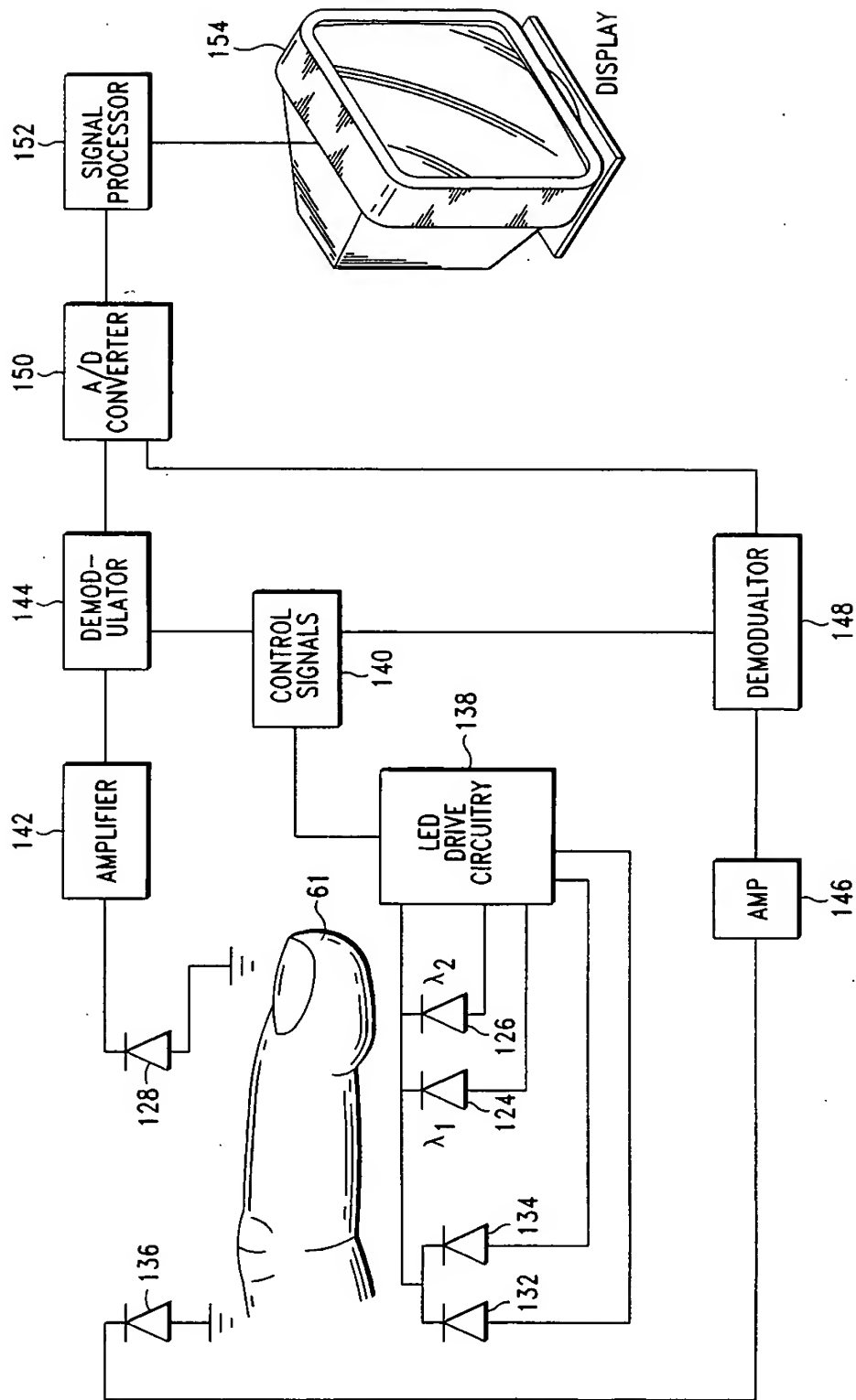
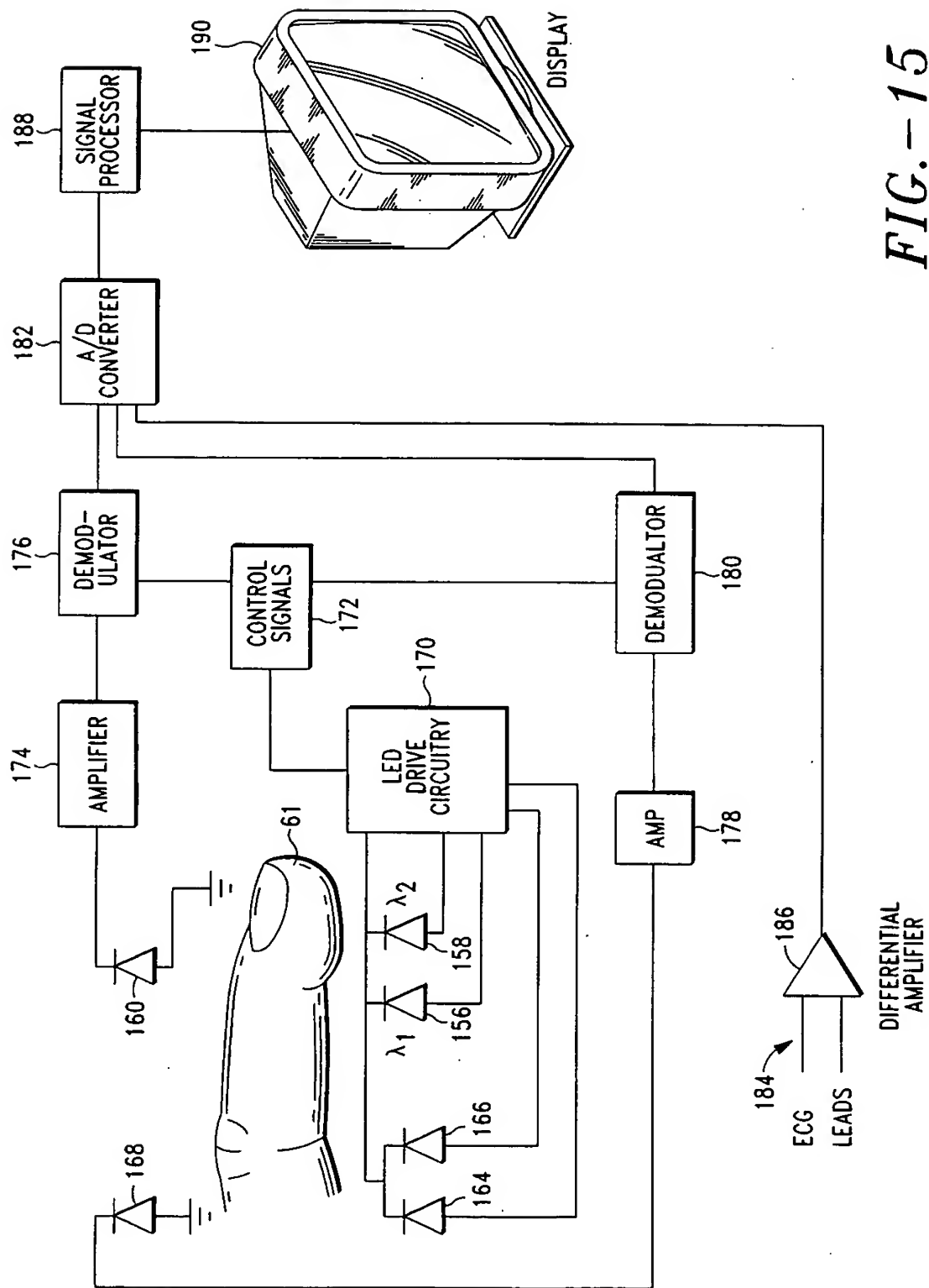
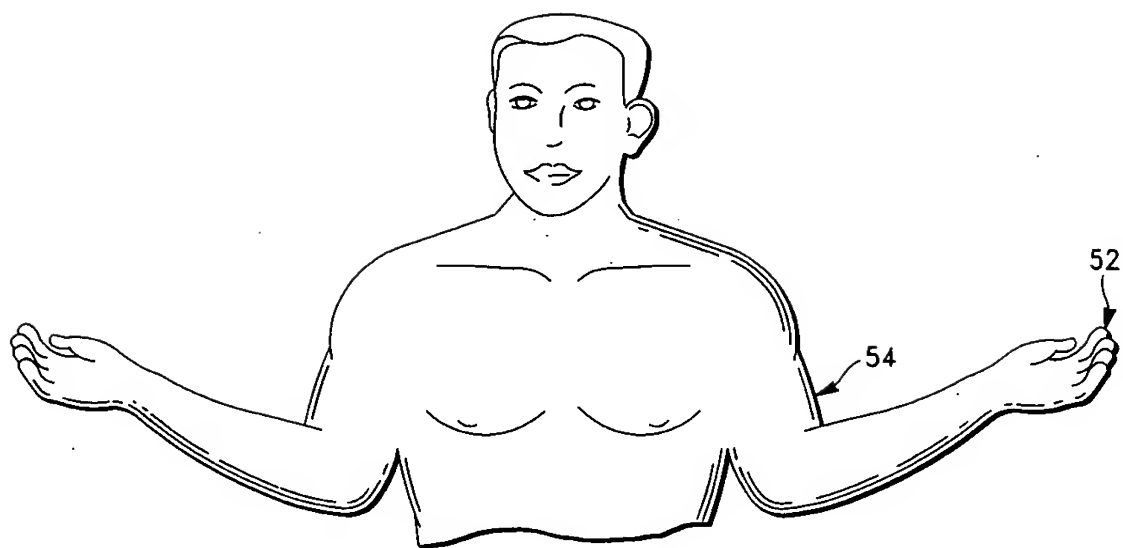
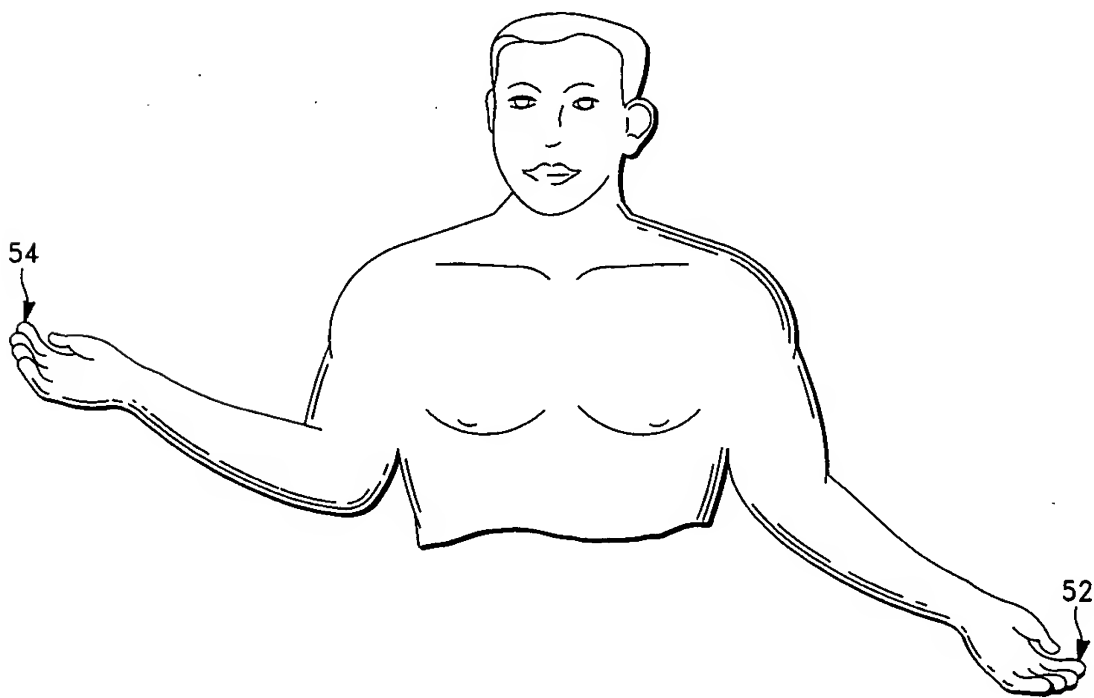


FIG.-14





*FIG. - 16*



*FIG. - 19*

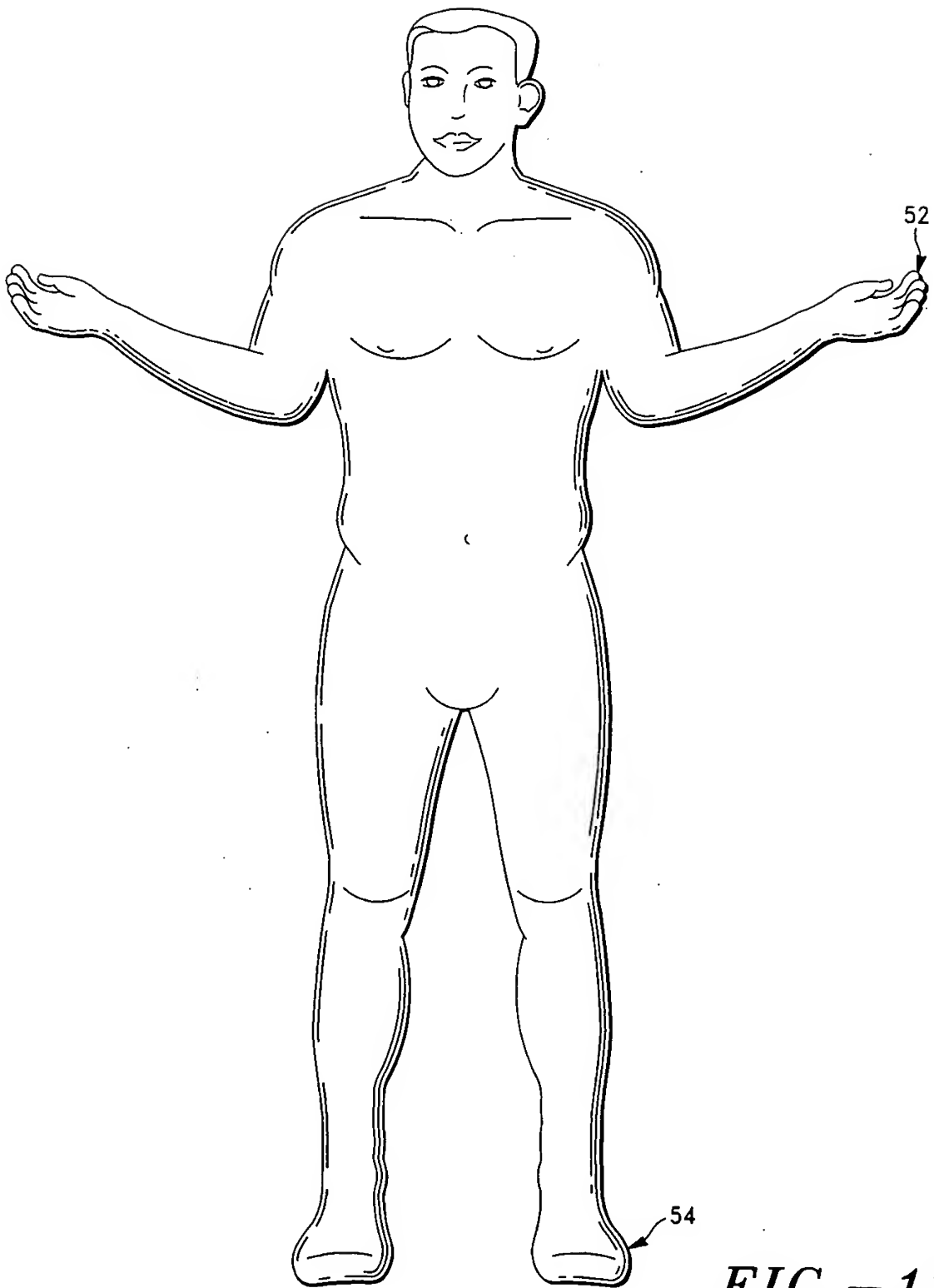
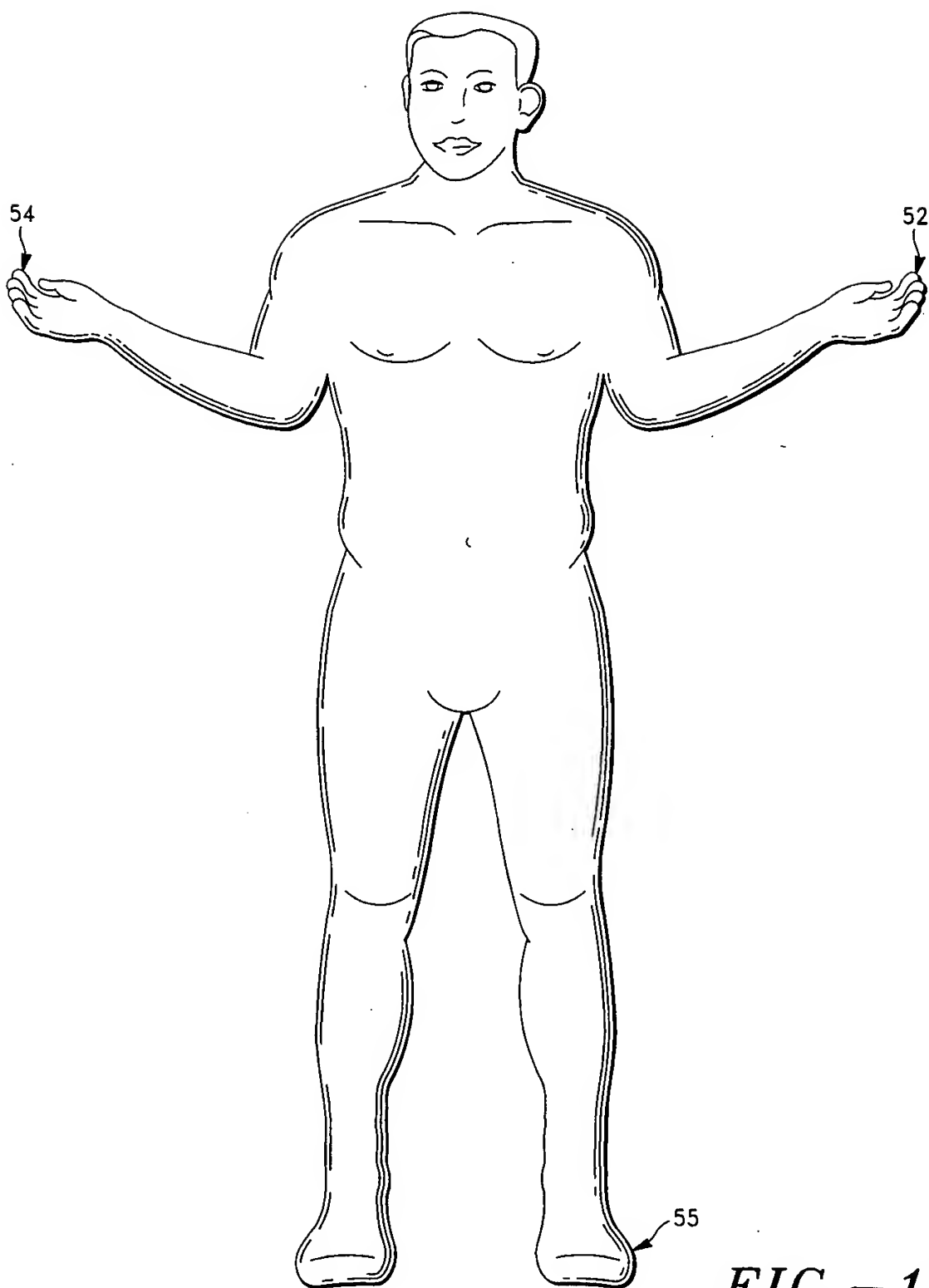


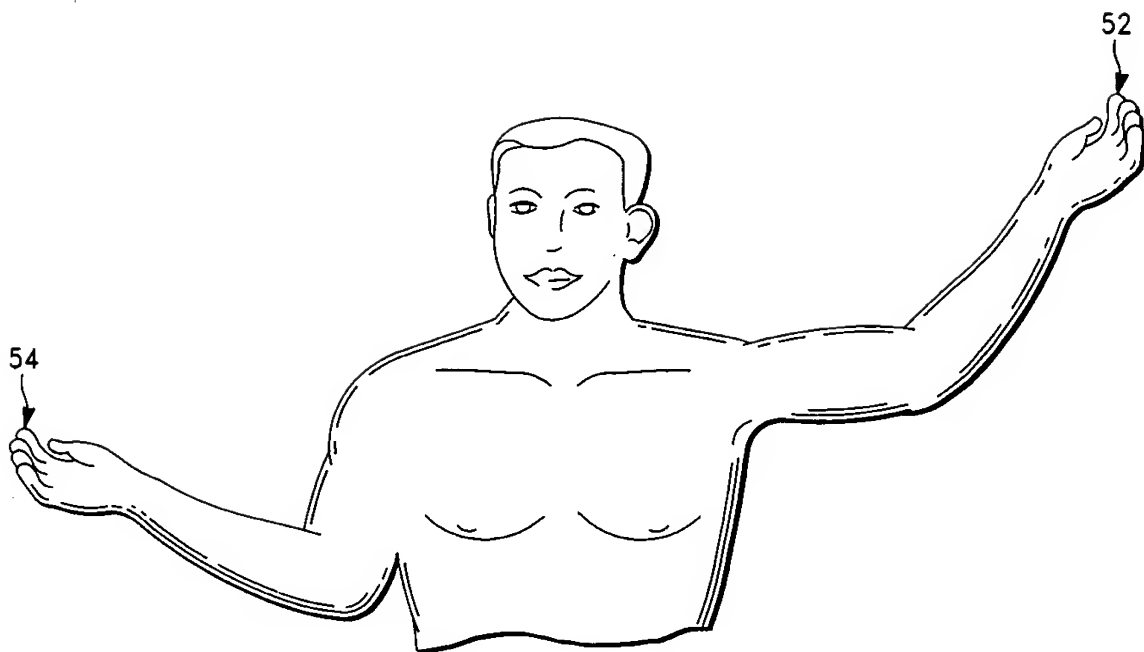
FIG.-17

4008245 440704



*FIG.-18*

4008345 40704  
in each side of the body



*FIG.-20*



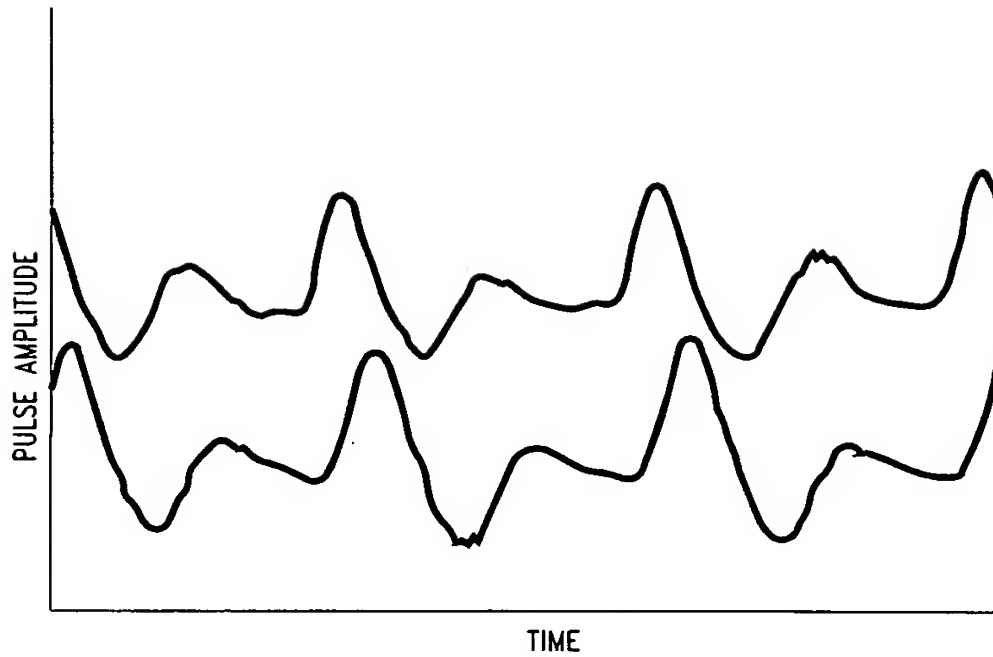


FIG.-22

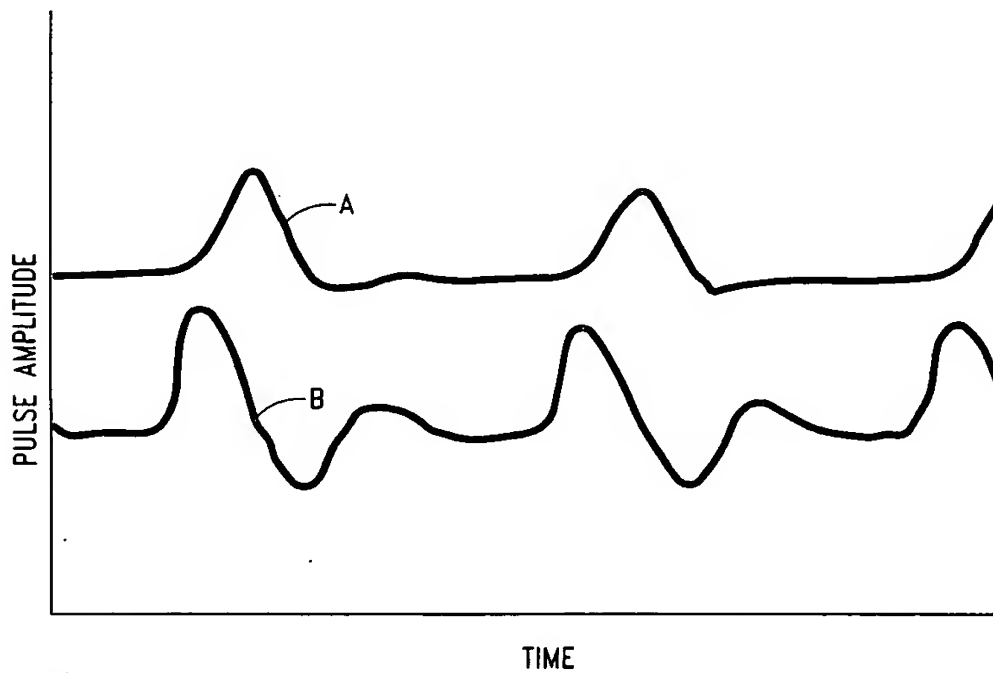


FIG.-23



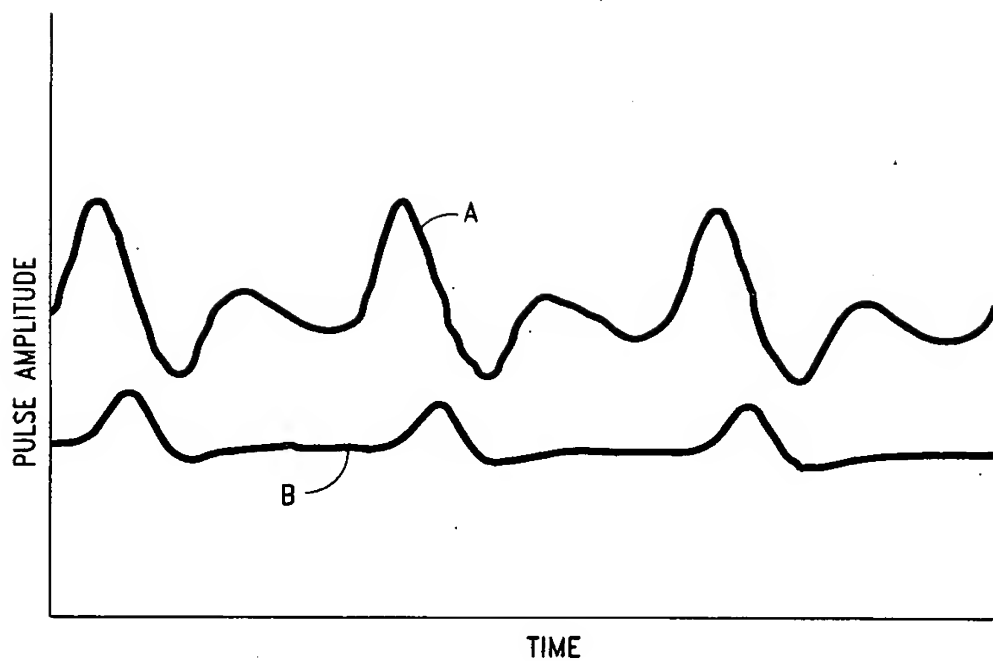


FIG.-24

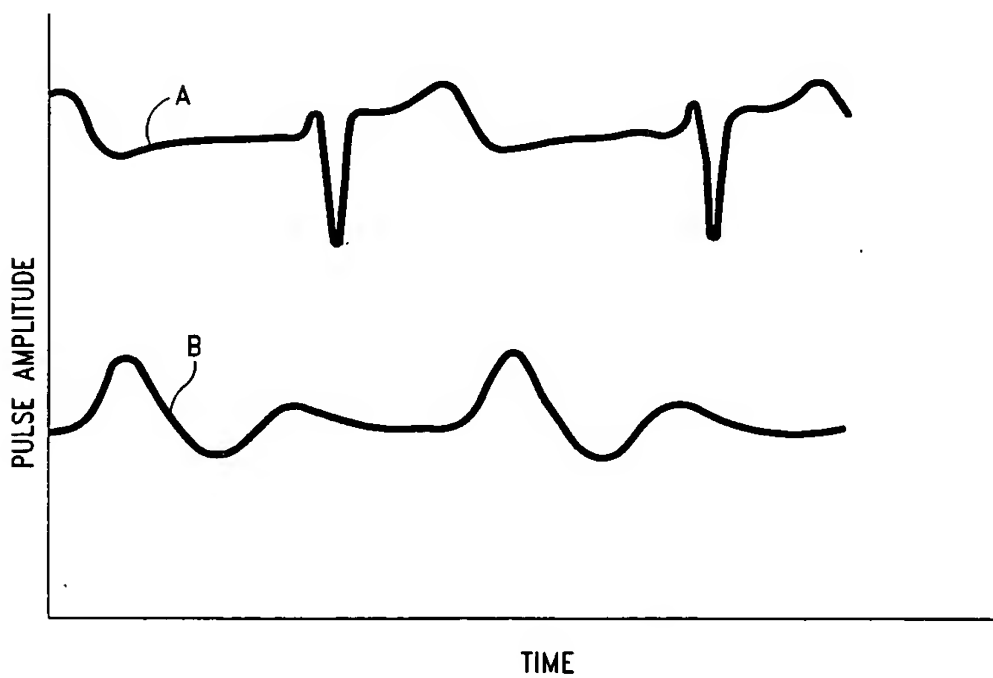


FIG.-25

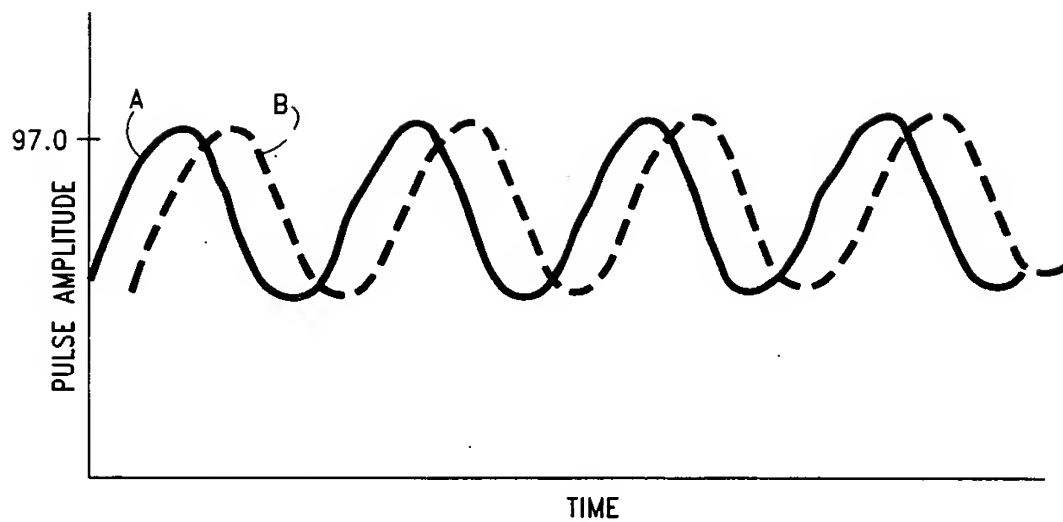


FIG.-26

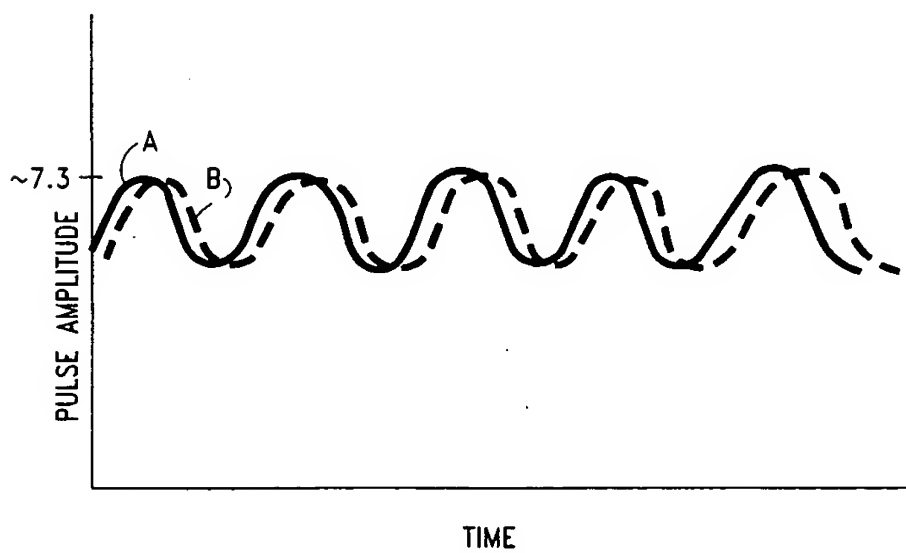


FIG.-27

A scatter plot showing the relationship between heartbeats and saturation percentage for a single subject. The x-axis is labeled 'HEARTBEATS' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'SATURATION (%)' and ranges from 91 to 101. The data points show a general upward trend, starting around 94% saturation at 0 heartbeats and reaching a plateau around 98-99% saturation after 80 heartbeats. There is a notable dip in saturation around 45 heartbeats.

A scatter plot showing the relationship between Heartbeats (X-axis, 0 to 120) and Saturation (%) (Y-axis, 95.5 to 100). The data points show a general upward trend from approximately 96.0% at 0 heartbeats to a peak of about 99.6% at 58 heartbeats, followed by a decline to a minimum of about 97.1% at 90 heartbeats, and then a slight recovery to about 97.6% at 115 heartbeats.

*FIG.-29*

A scatter plot showing the relationship between Heartbeats (X-axis, 0 to 120) and Saturation (%) (Y-axis, 95 to 100). The data points show a general upward trend from approximately 95.7% at 0 heartbeats to a peak of about 99.1% at 35 heartbeats, followed by a decline to a minimum of about 96.6% at 85 heartbeats, and then a slight recovery to about 97.1% at 115 heartbeats.

The graph illustrates the relationship between pH and S02/% for Normal and Fetal modes. The x-axis represents pH, ranging from 7 to 8. The left y-axis represents S02/% (Normal Mode), ranging from 104 to 105. The right y-axis represents S02/% (Fetal Mode), ranging from 100 to 101. A vertical dashed line is drawn at pH 7.5. Multiple curves are plotted, labeled with numbers 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 84, 86. The curves show that S02/% increases with pH, and the curves are generally steeper at lower pH values.

*FIG.-31*



# Computational Algorithm for Determination of Hemoglobin Concentration

```

C      A is the measured absorbance
C      A1 is the absorbance after dividing out extinction coefficients
C      and correcting for saturation
C      A2,A3, ... will be the absorbances at different path lengths,
C      created by multiplying by constants
C      A1,A3, ... and L2,L3, etc.
C      constant M2=0.9
C      constant M3=0.8
C      constant M4=0.7
C      constant M5=0.6
C      constant M6=0.5
C      constant M7=0.4
C      constant M8=0.3

C
C      read in the value for hemoglobin absorbance and a value k
C      representing the extinction coefficient for the wavelength and
C      the oxygen saturation
Begin
Read, A
Read, k
A1:=A/k
A2:=A1*M2
A3:=A1*M3
A4:=A1*M4
A5:=A1*M5
A6:=A1*M6
A7:=A1*M7
A8:=A1*M8

C
C      k1234 = log(A1) * log(A2) - log(A3) * log(A4)
C      k5678 + log(A5) * log(A6) - log(A7) * log(A8)
C      kd:=[ log(A1*A2) - log(A3*A4) ] / [ log(A5*A6) - log(A7*A8) ]

C
C      combine all the A terms that occur as coefficients,
C      kAc := log(A2/A1) - log(A3/A1) - log(A4/A1) - [(kd * log(A5/A1)) -
C      - [kd * log(A6/A1) + [kd * log(A7/A1)] + [kd * log(A8/A1)]

C
C      combine all the A terms that occur alone
C      kAa :=- [log(A3/A1) * log(A4/A1)] ) -
C      - kd * [log(A5/A1) * log(A6/A1)] +
C      + kd* [(log(A7/A1) * log(A8/A1)]

C
C      k1234 - ( kd * k5678) = kig(L) * kAc + kAa
C      log(L) = [k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc
C      L = antilog{[k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc}
C      use EXP or antilog function
C      L = EXP([k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc)
C      L is the path length
C      C is the concentration of hemoglobin
C      C = A1 / L

C      END

```

FIG.-33

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the millimolar extinction coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 12) versus wavelength (nm) on the x-axis (ranging from 450 to 700). Four curves are plotted, corresponding to different pH values: pH 6, pH 7, pH 8, and pH 9. The curves show two main absorption peaks: one around 500 nm and another around 540 nm. The peak at 540 nm increases in intensity with increasing pH, while the peak at 500 nm decreases. The curves converge at higher wavelengths, around 650 nm and above.

2

1000245-110701

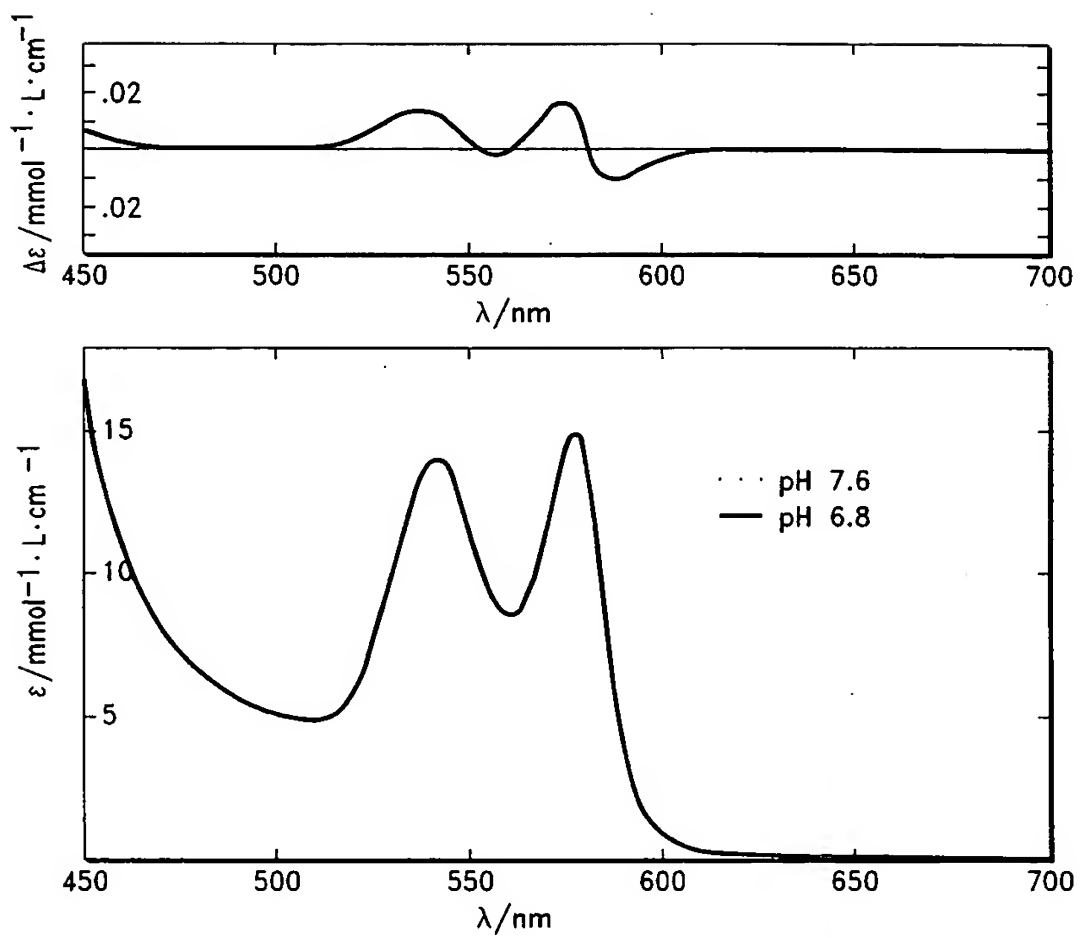
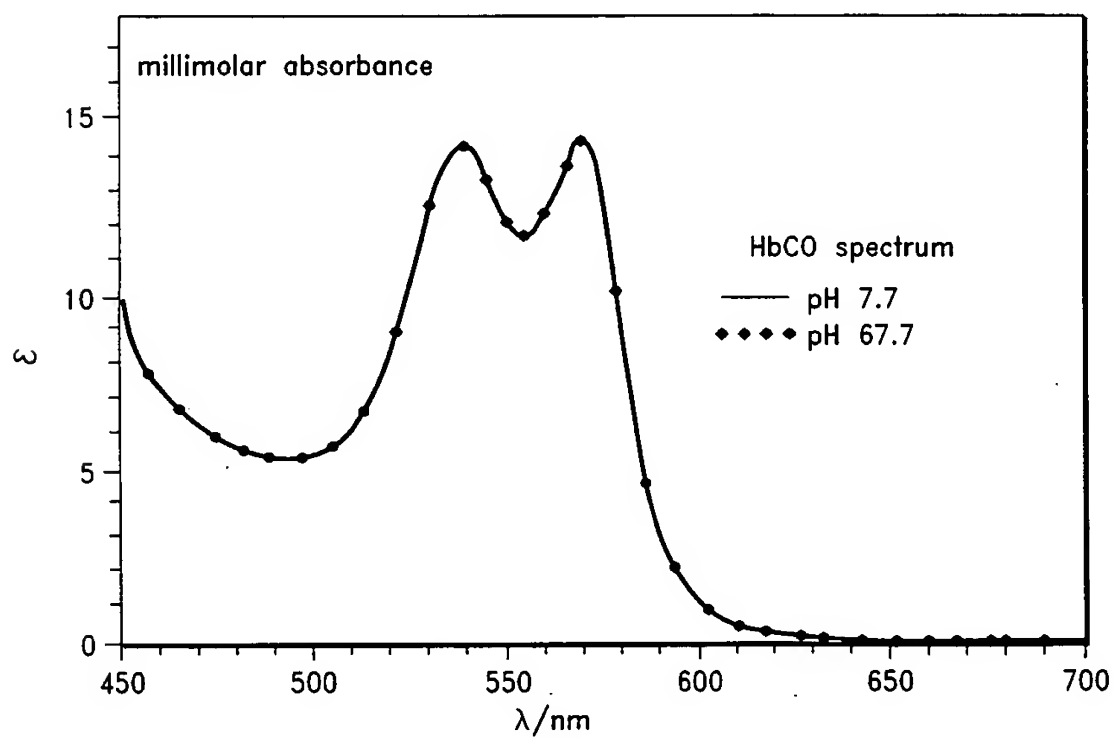
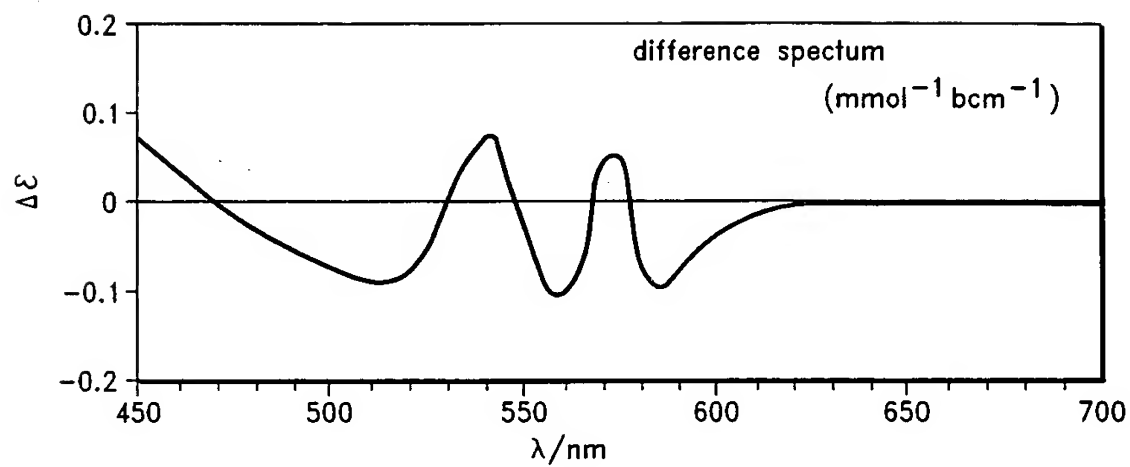
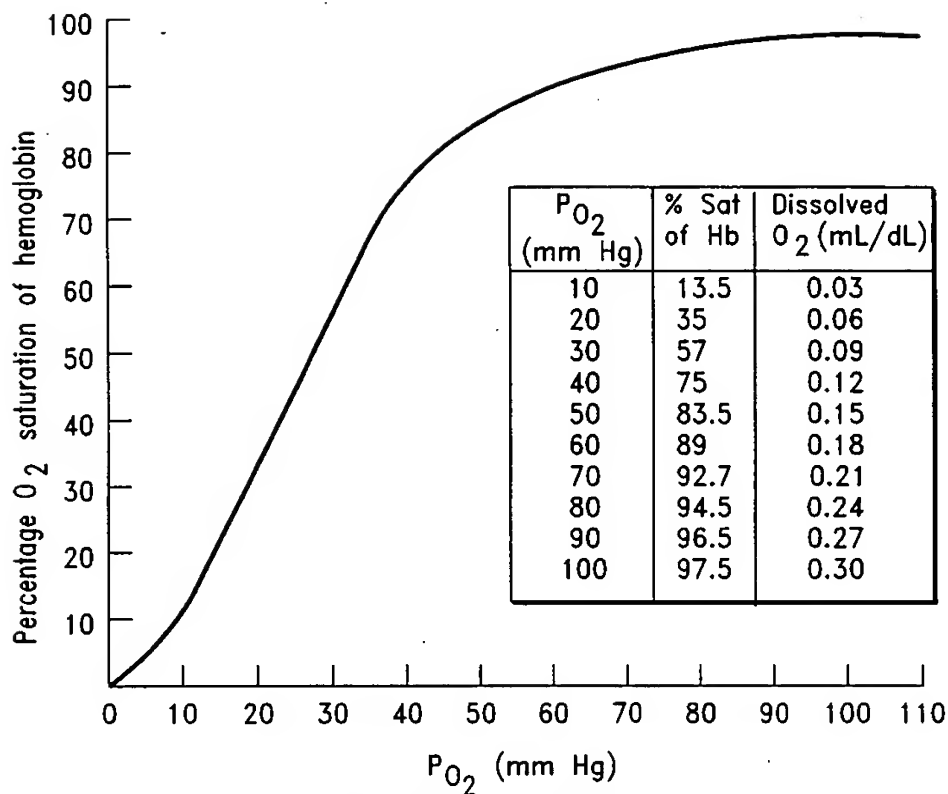


FIG.-36

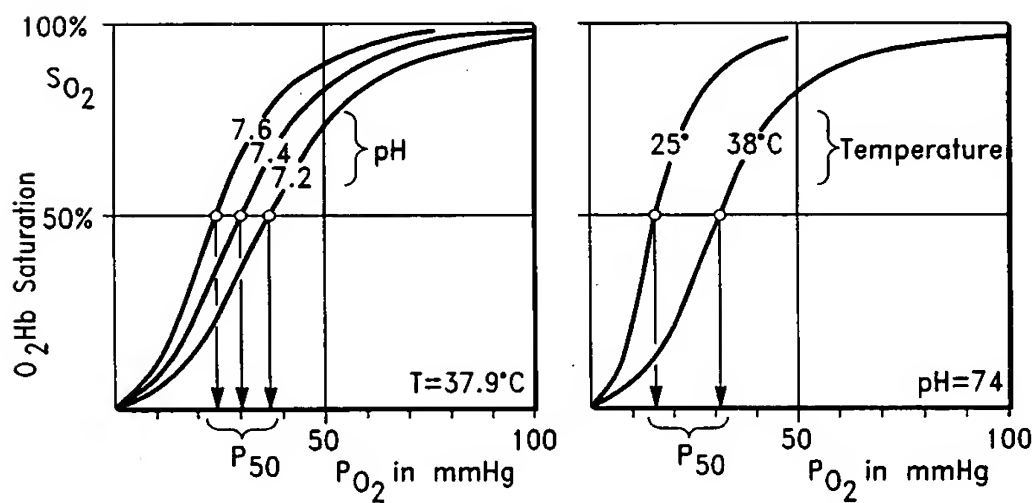




*FIG.-37*



**FIG.-38**



**FIG.-39**

A scatter plot showing SATURATION (%) on the Y-axis (ranging from 95.5 to 99.5 in increments of 0.5) versus HEARTBEAT on the X-axis (ranging from 0 to 120 in increments of 20). The data points are represented by small black diamonds. The plot shows two distinct groups of data points. The first group, from heartbeat 0 to approximately 25, shows saturation values between 95.7% and 96.6%. The second group, from heartbeat 25 to 120, shows saturation values between 96.6% and 99.1%. There is a noticeable gap in the data between heartbeats 25 and 30.

A scatter plot showing the relationship between heartbeats and oxygen saturation for a single subject. The x-axis is labeled 'HEARTBEATS' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'SATURATION (%)' and ranges from 95 to 102. The data points show a general upward trend, starting around 97% saturation at 0 heartbeats and reaching approximately 100.5% saturation by 120 heartbeats. There is a notable dip in saturation around 30 heartbeats, where it drops to approximately 95.8%.

*FIG.-41*